







## Stand Firm.

We trust we are no extremists,—fanatical in our opinions and illiberal toward those differing with us; unwilling to make concessions and compromises, when necessary, for the sake of the peace and quiet of the country; yet, however much we (and we think we may include the great mass of the Republican party) may deprecate civil war, which is about to be brought upon us by the fanatical spirits of the South because a constitutional majority of the people have decided that they should no longer rule this Government, we are not in favor of conceding away the principles upon which the great contest of 1860 was fought. The election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency of the United States was the result of the intelligent, sober decision of the people, that slavery is a sectional and not a national institution, and, as a consequence, the Government should restrict its spread into territories now free so far as it has the constitutional and lawful means to do so. The issues that entered into the late canvass cannot be conceded away, without forsaking the very principles upon which our system of Government is founded. No false conservatism or threatening menaces from the South can convince us that we should abandon a single principle which was at issue in the election of Mr. Lincoln. In this position some good friends may differ with us; and upon such, we call to know what single principle enunciated by the Republicans in the late canvass, they would have us abandon? The principle that slavery is a creature of local law, a sectional institution, an evil and a sore upon the body politic, tolerated by necessity rather than upheld by the Federal constitution, should certainly not be abandoned; and we believe that this is the only question upon which the South is now prating so loudly, and was the leading, if not the only issue in controversy in the late canvass. We, therefore, trust our Republican members of Congress will stand firm to their integrity in the vindication and maintenance of the great principles upon which our Government was founded.

The people of Bloomington, Ind., were greatly excited on learning a few days ago, through a telegraphic despatch to one of the Cincinnati papers, that the Bloomington Bank had suspended and refused to redeem its notes.

Gen. Cass has resigned his position as one of James Buchanan's Cabinet. His resignation was occasioned by Buchanan refusing to protect the United States Forts in South Carolina, particularly Fort Moultrie. Gen. Scott is also indignant at the President for the same cause.

We have little or no news from the South-Carolina Secession convention which convened on Monday last. At last accounts, the Small Pox was about to play sad havoc with the Delegates. Many of them were badly scared, and the probability is, the convention will be dispersed in consequence of it.

**TOO TRUE TO BE DENIED.**—The *Cin. Commercial*, in speaking of the disunion and traitor, Howell Cobb, says:—“The meanest and most malignant production of a Secession politician, is the address to the people of Georgia by the Hon. Howell Cobb. It abounds in the grossest perversions of history, the most vindictive falsifications, and the vilest insinuations against the men who are coming into power, that he and his kind have so shamefully abused. If there is one man in the United States now hated and despised by the great mass of the people more thoroughly and heartily than any other man, that man is Mr. Cobb. He is responsible for the imbecility and disgrace of the Administration with which he has been connected, and which he has deserted in the hour of its greatest tribulation, and he has fattened in the national treasury to leave it bankrupt and discredited; and disappointed in his aspirations to succeed Mr. Buchanan, and having made the mistake of supposing that the disunionists would rule the Union, he turns traitor and retires from the Federal Capitol to use his influence in the disruption of the Federal Union. If he should physically escape the gallows he will be duly gibbeted in history.”

**DR. HARDMAN** will be at Greencastle on Thursday, January 10th, 1861. Those who desire his services will find him at the “Bailey House.”

**WEBSTER ON CONCESSION.**—Mr. Webster said in his *Buffalo* speech in 1850: “I speak of no concession. If the South wish any concession from me they will not get it; not a hair's breadth of it. If they come to my house for it, they will not find it, and the door will be shut; I concede nothing. But I say that I will maintain for you, to the utmost of my power, and in face of all danger, your rights under the Constitution, and your rights under the Constitution. And I shall never be found to falter in one or the other.”

## Union Meetings.

Just at present we hear much said about the necessity for Union meetings, acknowledgment of wrongs, violations of pledged faith, new and additional guarantees, &c. Union meetings, when conceived in the right spirit and conducted with a view of promoting the public welfare, and especially when held in localities where evidence exists of a growing disunion sentiment, are well enough. We have, however, but little patience with any self-constituted Union savor, the burthen of whose song is a reiteration of all the foul slanders, calumnies, falsehoods and charges against the aims, objects and principles of the Republican party which has been sounded in the ear of the American people about long enough by those who know better, but have not enough moral honesty to tell the truth. The strict observance of a *decent respect for truth* will do more to secure the blessings of Union, harmony and peace, than all the high sounding “cut and dried resolutions” of any town meeting. Cease to misrepresent the objects of the Republican party, quit lying to our Southern brethren, tell the truth in politics as you would in business, and the vocation of the Union savor is gone. No honest, sane man in the North believes or will assert that the Republican party will do ought of which the South may reasonably complain, and that being the fact, why say so? Why this everlasting howl about aggression and warfare on their constitutional rights? and the constant rehearsal of that long catalogue of stale clap trap charges which every demagogue thinks he is in duty bound to repeat entire every time his mouth flies open!

We presume that most men who voted for Abraham Lincoln, did so with the understanding of the principles enunciated in the Chicago platform, and that by their votes they endorsed the same in good faith. The ballot of the citizen speaks a language as unmistakable and as full of meaning as any other form of popular expression. That being the fact, how stand the Republicans of Indiana and elsewhere in reference to the question of preserving our National Union? Have they assumed a doubtful position upon these momentous national questions which require explanatory resolutions in town or county caucuses? Go read the Chicago platform and you have the answer. Read it and re-read it because of its patriotic sentiments of devotion to the Union and the constitution. Yes; read it because of its explicit declaration that “we hold in abhorrence all schemes for disunion,” no matter from what source they come. And when you shall have read it and reflected that you have endorsed it by your vote, then ask yourself whether you are an Indian, as an American you can furnish stronger proof or your soundness as a Union man. This platform you endorsed at the ballot-box but a few days ago, thereby saying to the world that these sentiments of loyalty and devotion to the best interests of our whole country were your sentiments; and if there be any who doubt still as to the position occupied by the Republicans, “they would not be convinced though one should rise from the dead” and manifest the truth to them.

If any of our Republican readers are anxious to get into a Union meeting, we specially recommend that he “collect himself together” and again carefully peruse the Chicago platform, and when he shall have done so, adopt the language of the instrument and upon the altar of his country renew his vow that the “Union must and shall be preserved.” If it shall, however, be the pleasure of our friends to renew their vow of fidelity to the Union, the less said beyond a clear, firm and explicit announcement of their feelings the better. We have confidence in the patriotism, conservatism and statesmanship of Mr. Lincoln and believe he will do right by all sections and that he will stand by the Union as did Jackson in the stormy times of other days.

**MR. BELL**, in one sentence of his recent letter uttered the following:—“Of the whole number of votes cast for Mr. Lincoln in the recent election, from my own personal knowledge, and from information received from other sources, of the sentiments of the South, and especially of those of the Middle States, and the States north of the Ohio, I am sure I hazard nothing in stating that a large number—at least one-third—are devoted to the Union, and although opposed to slavery in the abstract, have but little sympathy with the Republican party.”

Upon the above, the *Cin. Gazette* very truly comments: “The implication is, that a large part of the Republican party are not in favor of the Union. Mr. Bell's information is worth very little, if he thinks there is any part of the Republicans who are not in favor of the Union. We have never met one Republican who is not in favor of the Union, so long as the great representative principle of the Constitution is maintained. It is in the Union, and by the Union, and the peaceful supremacy of the laws, that Republicans hope to carry their principles to a final triumph. Mr. Bell must know very well that Wendell Phillips, Lloyd Garrison and Gerrit Smith are not Republicans. So far from it, they would be glad to see South Carolina accomplish her purposes. The disunionists are to a man opposed to the Republicans.”

The Indianapolis Journal suggests that as many of the Republican Representatives as can should meet at the Capital a few days before the meeting of the Legislature, and agree on the line of policy to be pursued in relation to State affairs.

## The Resolution Adopted by the Conciliation Committee.

The Associated Press dispatches published in Friday's papers, informed us that the resolution of Mr. Rust of Arkansas, had been adopted by the Committee of Thirty-three. Our special Washington correspondent telegraphed that the resolution adopted was one offered by Mr. Dunn of Indiana. We called attention to the discrepancy between our regular and special reports, endorsing the credibility of the latter. It appears that our correspondent was right and the Associated Press wrong. The resolution of Mr. Rust was as follows:

*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Committee, the existing discontent among the Southern people, and the growing hostility among them to the Federal Government, are greatly to be regretted; and that any reasonable and proper Constitutional remedies and effectual guarantees of their peculiar interests, as recognized by the Constitution, necessary to preserve the peace and perpetuity of the Union, should be promptly and cheerfully granted.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, offered the following as an amendment:

*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Committee, the existing discontent among the Southern people, and the growing hostility among them, are greatly to be regretted, and that any reasonable, proper and Constitutional remedy necessary to preserve the peace of the country and the perpetuity of the Union, should be promptly and cheerfully granted.

This amendment was rejected by the following vote of the committee: Ayes—Corwin, Adams, Humphrey, Ferry, Robinson, Tappan, Morrill, Morse, and Washburn of Wisconsin—9. Nays—Millson, Winslow, Love, Bristol, Whiteley, Stratton, Nelson, Dunn, Taylor, Reuben, Davis, Kellogg, Houston, Phelps, Rust, Howard, Myers, Hamilton, Curtis, Branch, Windham and Stout—21.

Other propositions were voted down, until at length the following offered by Mr. Dunn, of Indiana, was accepted by Mr. Rust, and adopted:

*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Committee, the existing discontent among the Southern people, and the growing hostility among them to the Federal Government, are greatly to be regretted, and that any reasonable or Constitutional remedies, and additional and more specific and effectual guarantees of their peculiar rights and interests as recognized by the Constitution, necessary to preserve the peace of the country and the perpetuity of the Union, should be promptly and cheerfully granted.

Every member of the Committee voted for the resolution offered by Dunn, except Messrs. Adams, of Massachusetts; Tappan, of New Hampshire; Morse, of Maine; Morrill, of Vermont; Ferry, of Connecticut; Robinson, of Rhode Island; Humphrey, of New York; and Washburn, of Wisconsin.

## Henry S. Lane's Views on the Existing Crisis.

The following letter from our Government, was written to a friend in Kentucky, who had sent him the anti-secession resolutions of the people of Clark county, in that State:—

**CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Dec. 8.**  
MY DEAR SIR: I have just received your very interesting letter of the 5th inst. I have listened with intense anxiety to hear the voice of old Kentucky in the present alarming position of our public affairs, and I recognize that familiar and potential voice in the resolutions of your meeting in Clark county and in the grand utterances of Judge Robertson's letter. Your resolutions are worthy the noble Commonwealth of Kentucky, and equal to the emergency which called it forth. The letter of Judge Robertson is just what the country had a right to expect from the well known, long tried and true patriotism of that able, honest and earnest citizen of Kentucky. The State of Indiana is true to the Constitution and loyal to the Union; our people are ready and willing to enforce every requirement of the Constitution of the United States, and to obey and execute in good faith every law, State and National.

The present dangerous and alarming condition of things in the South has been brought about by misrepresentation and misapprehension in reference to the opinions and principles of the Republican party. They have been taught to believe that we meditate war upon their domestic institutions; nothing is farther from the truth. We have neither the wish nor the power to interfere with slavery in the Slave States; and we confidently believe that the honest, economical, wise, patriotic and conservative course which will be pursued by Mr. Lincoln's Administration, will effectually disabuse the minds of our Southern brethren from all such injurious impressions.

I am proud of the high and patriotic positions taken by my native State, it shows that she has not forgotten the lessons taught her by the great Kentucky Commoner, Henry Clay; that she is not unmindful of the historic glory that clusters around her early history, and illustrates her mature age, I rely upon the sober second thought and sound common sense of the people to counteract the insidious and treasonable attacks of pestilent demagogues, whose motto is to rule or ruin, “who would rather reign in hell than serve in heaven.”

H. S. LANE.

**DISUNION CONCEIVED LONG AGO.**—The special correspondent of the *Cin. Commercial* writing from Washington under date of the 16th, says:

“A member of Congress has positive information of a secret society, organized years ago, for the dismemberment of the Union. They secured the election of Congressmen, with the understanding that they were to provoke speeches from Northern men, to ‘fire the Southern heart,’ and the Speakership contest last session was part of the programme. The speeches of Iverson, Wigfall & Co., are thus explained.”

## An Englishman Lynched, Flogged, Tarred and Cottoned.

A respectable looking man named Wm. Smithyman, a native of England, and for several years a resident of Juneau county, Wisconsin, arrived in this city on Tuesday, from Memphis, by the steamboat J. D. Perry. Mr. S. was driven from Mississippi last week after suffering severe injuries for crimes alleged against him, but of which he declares his entire innocence. He was formerly employed in this city for a few weeks, as a miller in the Planters' Mills, on Franklin avenue, and went to Mississippi for employment in June last. He bore letters of recommendation and character, and obtained work in Panola and De Soto counties, near the Tennessee line. He worked for several parties, dressing mill-stones, and met with no opposition from any party whatever till a week ago yesterday, when he started from Looxahomie, De Soto county, for Senatobia station, on the Tennessee and Mississippi Railroad, seven miles distant, employing a negro to carry himself and trunk in a wagon to the railroad. He was then on his way to Memphis. Arriving at Senatobia after dark, he proceeded to look up some freight for the negro's owner, and in doing so went into the freight depot. While there three or four persons approached him, and asked him where he was going and what he was doing. He told them looking for some freight for Looxahomie, but they charged him with being an Abolitionist and a suspicious person, and seized and threw him into a freight car, which they locked, and then went up into the village to tell the story. The negro was also arrested, and, as afterwards appeared, was threatened with instant death if he didn't confess that the man in the freight car had endeavored to persuade him to run off. The negro thinking probably to save himself from torture, said that such was the case, but notwithstanding the confession, he was severely flogged. About 10 o'clock, a crowd of thirty or forty returned to the railroad station, took Smithyman out, and marched him into the woods. There they stripped him naked, notwithstanding the weather was intensely cold, and gave him a large number of stripes, the victim taking two hundred, with a thick leather belt, sometimes flat, and sometimes with the edge. A man who appeared to be a doctor advised them to desist, saying that they would finish the job next day. They then put him back in the freight car, with nothing but his clothes and an old rug to protect him during the night. In the morning he was released and permitted to pay fifty cents for a cup of coffee. An armed force styling themselves “Minute Men,” then took him into custody after dark, went into the woods again, made him strip, tied his hands around a tree, and then shaved his head as close as they could. The crowd urged him to tell all about his doings in the interior, and said that they knew he was guilty of exciting slaves to insurrection, had tampered with them, and all that. Three or four said that if he would confess, his life should be spared, but that if he did not he would be strung up. By this time Smithyman was half dead from exhaustion and fright, and believing that it was his only chance of safety from hanging, he boldly avowed that he had tampered with slaves. With a shout, the eager listeners seized him, and some were for hanging him right off. An attempt was made to get the rope around his neck, but others were so anxious for another that they would be executioners failed. Smithyman was stripped, and liquid tar, almost hot enough to scald, was poured over his head, and half blinded as he was, the victim was not allowed to put his hands up to his eyes to keep the tar from blinding him altogether. They then stuck him all over with loose cotton. After this was through, they told him that he must start for Memphis immediately, forty miles off, and not stop till he reached that city. They gave him five minutes to put on his clothes, and while he was trying to pull off some of the cotton, several of the mob stood by, kicking his limbs with their boots black and blue, the marks of which kicking he still bears. They then allowed him to start. Smithyman walked all the way to Memphis, and took the boat to this city. *Missouri Democrat.*

**FROM THE MEMPHIS ARGUS, DEC. 15.**  
**Intense Abolition Excitement at Friar's Point, Mississippi.**

The following letter from Friar's Point, written by Mr. Samuel J. Hale, of the firm of Berlin & Hale, clothiers, on Front Row, in this city, fully explains itself:

**FRIAR'S POINT, Miss., Dec. 11, 1860.**  
**To the Editors of the Daily Argus:**

There is great excitement in this community. The people are in arms against the Northern men who have been in the country but a few months. On yesterday evening two guns and a negro quarter were fired simultaneously, doubtless by the procurement of these wretches. The night was lit up for miles around. The Vigilance Committee were soon under arms, and proceeded to the room of these carpenters, one by the name of Hamlin, the others unknown, and took them and hung them to the first tree, and afterwards cut them down and burned them! The town is under arms, the military are parading the streets, and all is excitement and alarm. This morning the remainder of the Northern men were sent up the river on the steamer Peytona; some of them were branded with the letters G. B. (gin burners) before shipped. Fourteen guns have been burned in this county during the last six weeks, and the people have determined to stop it.

An Abolitionist was hanged, harrowed up and rolled into the river at this point last week, and it was probably to avenge his death that the last guns were fired. A negro implicated the men who were hung. He said that they had told him all the negroes were to be free next March, when Lincoln becomes President, and that there will be a general rising of the negroes then.

The Vigilance Committee have sworn to hang up every Northern man who comes here from this time until the 4th of March, and all such had better be in—than Friar's Point.

The Cotton State Seceders seem to think the Abolitionists are dreadfully alarmed at their doings. They could not make a bigger mistake. The Abolitionists (using the term legitimately) are rejoicing and glad exceedingly that the Seceders are determined on the suicide of slavery. Disunion—Secession, means Abolition. Wherever the South

has intelligent enemies—they rejoice in the infatuation which seems to master her; and she has no intelligent friends who do not grieve that she is pursuing a course that must result in bringing upon her the most terrible calamities that ever befel a people.—*Cin. Com.*

## “Personal Liberty Laws.”

One item in the account against the Republicans is the passage of numerous personal liberty bills. This charge was seized upon by those eager to add fuel to the flame and held up to the South as evidence of a want of proper devotion on the part of the Republicans to the requirements of the constitution. After the furor thus raised has spent its force, it turns out that nearly every statute thus denominated a “personal liberty act” was passed before the Republican party had an existence,—and in many cases received the almost united vote of the democratic members of the Legislature; yet, the South have been told that the Republicans did it. If there be any “personal liberty” bills on the statute books of any of our sister States, the legal effect or object of which is to defeat the fair and efficient execution of any law of Congress, they ought to be promptly repealed by the Legislature of those States, not because South Carolina or any other State demands it, but because good faith and the obligations of the constitution require it. And we doubt not this course will be pursued, and as evidence of the fact, we see that the Legislature of Vermont has made it the duty of her law commissioners to carefully examine the statutes of that State and report whether or not there be any such laws in force. The Republican party acknowledge the sovereignty of the constitution and all laws passed by Congress for the purpose of carrying out with effect its requirements, and oppose the action of any State in nullifying or attempting to nullify the same. The constitution and laws should be enforced or the Government becomes as a rope of sand. In those States where the Republicans are now in power, they owe it to the fair fame of the party to see that no law pollutes their statute book which nullifies any act of Congress decided by the proper tribunal to be constitutional.

**EXCITEMENT AT JACKSON, TENN.**  
We learn that on Monday last a man by the name of Marvin, a singing master, was ridden on a rail through the streets of Jackson, Tenn., and required to leave the place. The excitement grew out of the fact that several negro daguerotypes, as well as several suspicious letters, were found in Marvin's trunk.

Marvin had stood well in the society of Jackson, being the leader of the choir in the Presbyterian Church, but the fact of the discovery made in his trunk, together with the fact of his being a New Englander, raised not only the suspicions but the indignation of the community, which resulted in giving the gentleman a Lincoln ride, as announced above. We would advise all northerners of Lincoln or Black Republican proclivities, to be cautious as to how they conduct themselves in the South. This latitude just at this time, is not healthful for such individuals.—*Memphis Appeal,* 12th.

**The New York Times** says:

“We have very good authority, moreover, for believing that Gen. Scott a month ago urged the President to lose no time in putting these forts in a position capable of defence. Yet not a step was taken. On the contrary, the disunionists have been over and over again assured that the forts would not be reinforced, nor any additional preparations made for resistance to attack. Why is this? Mr. Buchanan is afraid of inviting attack by sending the means to repel it. Therefore he awaits it with resignation—preferring to sacrifice the brave handful of men whom he has instructed to hold it, rather than injure the feelings of the disunionists by a show of force.

This is either treachery or imbecility. It is the conduct of a man who has either made up his mind to betray the Constitution he has sworn to defend, or who is afraid to undertake the performance of his duty. In either case the judgment of the world will not be especially flattering to his personal character or his official conduct.”

The Charleston Mercury, of the 11th, has an article on “Old Sam Houston.” It says:

It is an old saying that no man is a hero to his *ralet*; but it is not often that they degenerate into imbecile old black-legs. “How have the mighty fallen!” the hero of San Jacinto a drivelling schemer, an emasculated politician! What a pity poor old Sam hadn't died just after Texas was admitted into the Union, instead of living to blur a fair fame, and becoming a small demagogic tool of a fraudulent and prostrate government! What a pity!

His last jeremiad from Texas is in this strain: “We want sober thought and calm reason,” &c. Everybody knows what that means in these days. It has become a technical phrase—means temporizing, compromise, concession, submission.

The Mercury quotes from the patriotic letter just published by old Sam Jacinto, and remarks:

Such is old Sam. We hope he will not at last die like old Zack Taylor, of a pain in the stomach.

Now we should like to know what there was “in the death of old Zack Taylor of a pain in the stomach,” that was improper or unseemly. Why should the death of an honest old man and gallant soldier be sneered at in this way? We do not wonder that the editor of the Mercury scents the idea of “sober thought and calm reason.” He will probably be taken with a pain in the stomach some of these times, from the effects of an application of the proper remedy in his case from a United States rifle.—*Cin. Com.*

The murders committed by Montgomery and his band are no crimes in the eyes of the Express.—*Jour.*

teers—themselves Democrats. The whole thing was a miserable hoax, gotten up by Democratic politicians to increase the excitement already existing and to hasten the destruction of the Union which they can no longer govern.—*Wabash Express.*

The Rock Island (Ill.) Register, gives the history of a remarkable bet lately settled, between E. N. Whitford of St. Louis, a slaveholder, and H. F. Sickles of Moline, an extensive miller. The former bet the latter a likely young negro against an equal value of flour, that Lincoln would not carry New York and Illinois. Mr. Sickles of course won, but thought no more of his bet till he received a letter from Mr. Whitford, requesting him to come and take the negro.

He went to St. Louis, received “Charley,” a stout active slave of 35, who would bring \$1,300 to \$1,500 in the Southern Market, and went the same day before the city Recorder, and emancipated him, to the great joy of the negro.

Mr. Whitford writes a complimentary letter to Mr. Sickles, which is published, expressing his gratification at the magnanimous act of emancipation.

The New Orleans Delta says:

“The only question now before the people of Louisiana is, whether to stay in the Union or go out of the Union, and that question she is perfectly competent to settle for herself.”

That question she is not competent to settle for herself. The people of the Mississippi Valley will convince the Secessionists at the mouth of the river that they are not precisely competent to disregard constitutional obligations, and break the faith of treaties. The Kentuckians, Tennesseans, Ohioans, Indians, Illinoisians, Missourians, &c., &c., will have something to say about the Secession of Louisiana.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

**QUARREL ABOUT A SENTIMENT.**—Another fact has been developed by the debates on the Democratic side of Congress. It is beyond peradventure—as I said in another letter—that the South at last confesses that she has no ground to stand upon in this quarrel, but *repugnance to a sentiment*. One after another they have confessed that Lincoln's election is not the cause of their treasonable attitude; that they regard Personal Liberty bills as trifling; that the execution of the Fugitive Slave law has been as well as could be expected—almost satisfactory;—“except these bonds”—that she fears no “overt act” from Lincoln, and no interference with slavery where it has legal status. But she openly proclaims, with the most ferocious and arrogant declaration, that she will have “Congressional protection” in the Territories, because she intends to resist the irresistible logic of the irrepressible conflict.

Iverson, and his more genteel colleagues, confess that the South must be eventually Africanized; that nothing under heaven can prevent it, but the South intends to prevent it, whether Heaven wills it or not. A more emphatic confession that this Secession movement is a scheme of desperate conspirators, based upon personal motives, could not be made. W. D. B.

**AN ABOLITIONIST IN MEMPHIS.**—The letter which we publish in another column reveals what we have long asserted, that there are Abolitionists in Memphis. The “Minute Men” were yesterday on track of the writer of the infamous communication alluded to, and if they find him, we presume they will nail him to the tallest tree in Court Square for the same purpose that farmers sometimes hang upon a long pole the dead carcasses of a cow.—*Memphis Appeal,* Dec. 12th.

The infamous publication is a part of a private letter written by a Northern man at the South to a friend in Troy, New York, and published in the Troy Daily Arena, of Dec. 1st. The writer says in substance that he is a Union man—believes the North to be right in the present controversy, and that the success of the Republicans will result in good to the whole Union,—that there will be secession and war, and that he would fight with the North. This is an offense, it seems, for which hanging is proscribed in Memphis.

## Republicanism in Missouri.

It is tolerably easy for a man to be a Republican in a Free State, where freedom of thought and action are really respected, but we think the Republicans of the Slave States are deserving of very great credit for their boldness in voting for Lincoln in defiance of the dangers around. Missouri is perhaps the most liberal of all the Slave States, and yet it is no easy matter even there to withstand the influence brought against Republicanism. It should be remembered that in the Slave States the votes are given *en bloc*, and not by secret ballot on purpose that the slaveholders may “mark” every man. We were shown a letter yesterday from a gentleman at Gallatin, Mo., to his brother in this city, in which he gives the following account of his experience of the way in which Democratic ideas of freedom and equality are carried out in Missouri.

“I went on Tuesday last to Gallatin and voted for Lincoln. I arrived just in time to see one man driven off for casting such a vote, and to find that I had been threatened all the forenoon.—I went up amid the utmost excitement, and voted. Some of the nigger-drivers wrote a notice for me to leave but were afraid to give it me. I saw one vote for Lincoln amid shouts of ‘hang him!’ ‘hang him!’ ‘Put him out!’ &c. No man dared vote the Republican ticket without being armed with revolver and knife.”

With such a spirit abroad—with threats and violence to contend against—and yet with probably 25,000 votes cast for Lincoln in Missouri, it is not difficult to foresee the ultimate result in that State. Slavery is doomed and “Democracy” is doomed. Missouri, in less than another score of years, will be a free State, and proud and happy in her redemption, will outlive New England in steadfastness of her devotion to Republican principles.—*Quincy Whig.*

**DON'T SACRIFICE YOUR ILLINOIS CURRENCY.**—The Bank of Naperville, which was one of the discredited banks, has regained its credit, by returning to the authorities a part of its circulation. It now passes currently.

Send in your subscriptions to the Banner at once. You can't do without a paper, like the Banner, in the county.

**A Voice from the South.**  
Ex-Governor Foote, of Mississippi in a late letter says:

I hold one proposition to be indisputably true, whatever ingenious theory may be set up to the contrary; Secession, in any form in which it may be proposed, will give us no relief from our present grievances. I have thought much upon the subject, and am well satisfied that the breaking up of the present Republic into two or more confederacies, would be ultimately destructive to every portion of it. Wars of a most bloody and warring character would be unavoidable. In each Confederacy a standing army would have to be constantly kept on foot. All past history is a wretched fable if each of these standing armies did not speedily raise to the head of the Government some favorite military leader, and he, by whatever designation known, would be inevitably a Despot.—I confess that I have but little patience with those who talk so flippantly at present of dismemberment of this Union; and, under no circumstances which I deem at all likely to arise in my time, should I be willing to yield to such a measure my sanction. Where the necessity of withdrawing from the Union before it shall be ascertained that the movements now in progress, will not yield to us all the security which seems so strongly promised?

It is with feelings of profound chagrin that I have remarked within the last two or three days that the State of South Carolina, or rather the seceding and zealous political leaders who are hurrying her forward in her present rapid and dangerous career, seem resolved not only to withdraw her from the Union immediately, but to force all the other Southern States to imitate her example. It is evident likewise, that an issue of arms will occur between South Carolina and the Federal Government, whenever she shall have consummated the act of secession, and when, on demanding the surrender of the harbor defenses at Charleston, they shall not be immediately placed under her control. She refuses, also to counsel with her sister States of the South, or even to entertain propositions looking to the anticipated Southern Conference. The conduct of the civil functionaries of South Carolina, at the present time seems to me to be alike insulting to the General Government, and to all the States of the Union. It is to be hoped, though, that she will be yet willing to reason, and not persevere in the pursuance of a line of action so well calculated to deprive her of that sympathy and respect which have been accorded to her. It is greatly to be desired that the State of Georgia, whose conduct in 1850 and 51, was such as to win for her so much of regard and of just commendation will refuse to co-operate with the over-zealous of South Carolina, in breaking up our National Union, before all proper efforts shall have been made to secure the South against apprehended encroachments, by the employment of peaceful and constitutional remedies. Georgia has probably the fate of the Union in her hands, may she so use her power as to rescue in preference to destroying the noble fabric of government that has yet been known among the children of men.

**HOW TO LIVE ONE HUNDRED YEARS.**  
Ralph Farnham, the veteran of V. Hill, who recently visited Boston in vicinity after describing the incident of his journeying, says: “Though I am my 105th year I am not past all usefulness, I build my own fires. I am the first one up in the morning, and the first one in bed at night. I never sleep. I lie down in the day time, but rise at five and retire at seven, and this I continue summer and winter. I have always been temperate, and for over thirty years past I have not tasted a drop of spirituous liquors, or even cider.”

was never sick in my life, so as to require the attendance of a physician. About twenty-five years ago, I broke my thigh by falling on the ice and had a surgeon to set it, but this is the only time a doctor ever attended me. I live on plain farmer's diet, drink tea and coffee, and eat a very light supper, not eating meat after dinner. I have no doubt it is owing to these abstemious and regular habits, and the avoidance of medicine for all ailments, that my life has been so prolonged. I voted for George Washington for President, and have voted at every Presidential election since, and hope to vote at next election.—*Herald of Progress.*

**MARVELOUS PRINTING MACHINE.**  
BERLIN.—A correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph ventures for the following:—“A new and highly valuable invention has been put into practice here. It is a printing machine dispensing with the use of all other assistance save that of mechanical apparatus. No persons are required to feed with paper, or to move the printed sheets, both processes being accomplished through the instrumentality of the machine itself. The paper for this purpose is supplied in many hundred yards in length. The machine first cuts a sheet of the required length, and finally throws it off newspaper ready for the reader. It is that manual labor is required to do is brought fresh rolls and take up the printed sheets. Thus in the Vice State printing office ten presses are tended to by one man only. The same office is said to have started a capital venture for the manufacture of straw paper.”

**THE ROMAN SENTINEL.**—When Pompeii was destroyed there were many buried in the ruins of it, who were afterwards found in very different situations. There were some found who were in the streets, as if they had been attempting to make their escape. There were some found who were in lofty chambers. But where did they fly to? Roman Sentinel? They found standing at the city gate, with his still grasping the war weapon which had been placed by his captain there, while the Heaven's thundered; there while the lava stream had stood at his post; there thousands and years had passed away found. So let Christians learn to their duty, willing to post at which their Captains them, and they will find support and sustain the







